



WIMBORNE AND CRAIBORNE
RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR
1957

(Including the Report of the Chief Public Health)
Inspector.

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WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE RURAL DISTRICT
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VICE-CHAIRMAN:-..... Councillor J.C. Sheasby

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:-

G.B. Hopkins. M.B., Ch.B., B.Pharm., D.P.H.
also holds the appointments of:-
Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.
School Medical Officer.
Medical Officer of Health - Wimborne Minster Urban.
Medical Officer of Health - Borough of Blandford Forum.
Medical Officer of Health.- Blandford Rural District.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

W.R. Chick. M.S.I.A.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:-

F. Boam. M.S.I.A.

MEAT INSPECTORS:-

A. Holmes. M.S.I.A.

R.E. Hargreaves. M.S.I.A.

Public Health Department,
Civic Centre,
Wimborne.

TO:-

The Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:-

The exceptionally high rate of private building in extensive parts of your district, though an effective index of its desirability as a residential area, continually aggravates the already serious problem of drainage.

Some of the land being developed owes its lack of agricultural value primarily to its poor drainage, which amongst other factors, has led to the formation of heath with a high water table. Some such areas are unsuitable for building purposes in the absence either of very efficient land drainage or of sewers. Intensive development has resulted in the growth of urbanised areas attracting people accustomed to, or at least confidently expecting, urban amenities, and who bitterly resent being robbed of the unrestricted use of water, for which they pay standard charges, owing to the scabrous difficulties which arise in disposing of it, and the inevitable sequelae in the shape of aesthetic offences, hostilities and bad feeling, and the fear of adverse impact upon their health and that of their children.

The early approval by the Ministry of the West Parley Sewerage Scheme may be taken as evidence of the Ministry's sympathetic understanding of the problem, but there have been occasions when it was difficult to understand the Ministry's reluctance to support your Council's efforts to stop further building on unsuitable sites until effective drainage is achieved. The Ministry have in the past put forward the argument that there exist within the Public Health Act full powers to stop nuisances. This is undoubtedly true, but one may perhaps be forgiven for feeling that this argument is cynically divorced from its practical implications, which merit elaboration:-

An unsuspecting but proud householder, during his first winter, or wet summer, of occupation, finds that his cesspit continually overflows causing a nuisance to himself and sometimes to others. This sequel is repeated each time the property changes hands, as some of them frequently do.

The owner can be obliged to have his cesspit emptied whenever it creates a nuisance, but this can easily result in an average weekly charge of one pound, a grievous, unforeseen addition to the weekly budget well calculated to embitter the unfortunate householder and to rob him of that background of security, happiness and tranquillity which is so essential to the competitive intensity of modern life. It also creates bad feeling between householders and their local authority at a time when much attention is directed to the need for closer relations between the citizen and his local authority.

The problem does not rest there. The next inevitable development is that your Council has been obliged to insist upon sealed cesspits in some areas, and newcomers do not sufficiently realise that with such an installation, emptying a cistern involves them in a certain prospective charge of one penny, and emptying an average bath, eightpence. Let it be breathed, in high secrecy, that in these circumstances some otherwise law abiding and worthy citizens arrange for a small hole to appear in their sealed tanks, and the detection of this offence may involve time and money.

This state of affairs will not in any case yield until extensive sewerage systems are achieved, but the continued support of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will at least prevent the situation from becoming steadily worse.

The steady upward trend in deaths from lung cancer which reached a figure of thirteen in 1956, showed a welcome drop to seven in 1957. It is feared that this is a chance fall and no reverse trend in mortality from this most unpleasant and largely preventable disease is to be expected. The tobacco habit is its predominant cause and a sustained fall in its incidence will not occur until the tobacco habit itself declines. Parents have a heavy responsibility to ensure that that habit is not already established by the time that their children leave school, and artists, designers, stage and film producers have a responsibility to avoid the subtle insinuation into the young mind that smoking is a socially desirable habit by refraining from free advertisements. By all means give the plastic cowboy a gun, but not a cigarette!

The water supply in a very small area east of Wimborne Minster contains 0.6 parts per million of fluoride, elsewhere it is inferior in this respect to that enjoyed by residents of Wimborne Minster, whose supply has been enriched by benevolent nature to the extent of roughly half of the desirable amount.

Fluoride in the great dilution required to ensure sturdy teeth is to be regarded as a nutrient, or trace element, in a similar category to the vitamins. Meanwhile the teeth of children in the area continue to deteriorate and if all parents were determined to obtain treatment the dentists would be overwhelmed. Before the war one tenth of the population sought dental treatment, two tenths now seek it: nation wide fluoridation would eventually reduce the need for it, amongst young people at least, to four tenths.

G.B. Hopkins.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres.....	80. 863.
Population as estimated by Registrar General.....	24. 270
Total estimated number of inhabited houses.....	7. 800
Rateable value.....	£236. 250
Estimated Product of ld. rate.....	£932.

	LIVE BIRTHS.....			401. Wimborne & Cranborne	England & Wales.	Administrative County.
	Total	Male	Female.			
Legitimate.	387	214	173	18.3	16.1	14.1
Illegitimate.	14	7	7			
	401	221	180			

STILLBIRTHS (Rate per 1,000 live and still births)			
Legitimate...	5	3	2
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
	5	3	2

DEATHS (All Causes)			Wimborne & Cranborne	England & Wales.	Administrative County.
Total	Male	Female			
295	160	135	10.4	11.5	11.9

INFANT MORTALITY (Rate per 1,000 live births)			
Total	Male	Female	
Legitimate....	3	2	1
Illegitimate..	1	1	-
	4	3	1

A rate has not been calculated owing to the very small numbers upon which it would be based.

DEATHS FROM: -

Cancer (All ages).....	58
Measles (All ages).....	Nil
Whooping cough.....	Nil
Diarrhoea(under 2 years)....	Nil

SECTION 1
NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area..... 80. 863.

Population..... 24. 270

This is an increase of 580 since 1956, or nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

DEATHS

295 deaths have been assigned to the district by the Registrar General, an increase of three on the previous year, yielding a standardised rate of 10.4, which is very close to the expected figure for a rural district.

BIRTHS

401 births have been assigned to the district by the Registrar General, an increase of 80 on the previous year, yielding the high standardised rate of 18.3.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of children dying under the age of one year was three.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was taken for the removal of any old persons in need of care and attention during the year.

SECTION B

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance Service of the district is under the jurisdiction of the Dorset County Council, operating from the Civic Centre, Wimborne, and from Ferndown. A day and night service is maintained.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

The staff of the Public Health Laboratory at Dorchester and at Boscombe have given the district very generous service. They undertake the examination of specimens for the diagnosis of cases, or suspected carrier of any infectious disease, and the bacteriological examination of water, milk, ice cream etc.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

The Dorset County Council provide an Infant Welfare Centre once a week in Wimborne, twice a month in Ferndown and Verwood and once a month in Sixpenny Handley. During the year a new clinic was opened at Corfe Mullen.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

The Dorset County Council provide an Ante-Natal Clinic twice a month in Wimborne.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The County Home Help Scheme is doing excellent work in the district, and its contribution to the welfare of the district is becoming increasingly important.

SECTION C

PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Whooping Cough.....	36
Scarlet fever.....	4
Measles.....	307
Pneumonia.....	15
Erysipelas.....	3
Food poisoning.....	2
Tuberculosis.....	8
	<u>375</u>

TUBERCULOSIS.

At the end of the year the number of cases in the Tuberculosis Register was as follows:-

<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
Male.....	67	Male.....	7
Female.....	47	Female.....	11

SECTION D

STATISTICAL TABLES - 1957.

Causes of Death.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, other.....	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.....	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough.....	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.....	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
8. Measles.....	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.....	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	5	2	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	11	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	4	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	25	8	33
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	2	1	3
16. Diabetes.....	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	18	26	44
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	29	14	43
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	4	3	7
20. Other heart diseases.....	19	14	33
21. Other circulatory disease.....	6	15	21
22. Influenza.....	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia.....	3	7	10
24. Bronchitis.....	6	2	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	6	2	8
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	2	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	4	-	4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.....	2	-	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	15	10	25
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	-	1	1
35. Suicide.....	1	1	2
34. All other accidents.....	2	7	9
	<u>160</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>295</u>
ALL CAUSES.....	160	135	295

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
Notification in Age Groups

DISEASE.	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	10.	15.	20.	35.	45.	65 & Over.
MEASLES...	5	8	27	28	24	190	20	5				
WHOOPING COUGH.			3	3	2	25	3					
SCARLET FEVER.				1			3					
PNEUMONIA.					3		1	3			3	5
ERYSIPELAS.										1	1	1
FOOD POISONING.							1					1
TUBERCULOSIS.						1	1		1	2	1	2

SECTION E

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR. - 1957.

DRAINAGE.

The necessity for a scheme of main drainage for the Parishes in the South East grew more acute during the year, and the Minister's general agreement with the Council's proposals was indeed most welcome. Subsequently the Council and their Officers were dismayed to learn that the Minister was reluctant to afford the appropriate grant to which the Council was entitled, under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act. The financial implications of this position need no reiteration, but it is liable to seriously impede progress in dealing with the most unsatisfactory circumstances that prevail in the more developed areas.

The Council's Surveyor is understood to be well advanced with the Sixpenny Handley scheme and a start on construction should be possible early in the New Year.

Reference was made in the last annual report to the fact that in Cranborne 47 out of 107 properties awaited connections to the sewer. Progress in this year has been no better.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The scheme has worked satisfactorily during the year although the number of new properties erected in the Southern part of the Rural District has considerably added to the quantity of refuse to be removed. The result of this increase has been apparent where the collections have fallen behind schedule, - the capacities of the vehicle bodies being insufficient to cope with the quantity arising.

A revision of the collection schedules is therefore essential for the year 1958-59, and other measures of a more long term plan are under consideration in order to cope with the requirements of the growing population.

CLEANSING SERVICE.

The service was in considerable demand throughout the year, - doubtless the wet summer contributed to the difficulties which occupiers experienced with their drainage arrangements. One of the vehicles has signs of advanced wear and the Council has agreed to provide in the estimates for its replacement by a diesel engine machine. This should reduce the fuel costs considerably and assist in enabling the service to run without being a charge on the rates.

There have been no favourable developments as regards disposal of sewage, - it still remains a problem and although in one case, heavy applications had enabled a farmer to obtain reasonable crops from some poor ground, the local residents opposed the use of the ground for this purpose.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of licensed sites is seven, of a total of 286 standings.
55 individual licences were issued during the year.

A few vans are placed on individual sites from time to time, without application to the office, and these constitute the main difficulty in applying the legislation as it stands.

Where application is made to either the Surveyor's or Health Departments, the necessity for both Planning consent and a Public Health licence appears to be readily understood by the individual concerned, although at times this is alleged not to be the case. The more troublesome cases, as mentioned above, are those who place their vans on a piece of land, and when taxed as regards permission, plead ignorance.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Two upholsterers' premises are registered under the above Act.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

Eighteen dairies are registered in the area.

Licences issued:-

Dealers' licences.....	Tuberculin Tested (Pastourised).....	10
	Pasteurised.....	16
Supplementary licences..	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised).....	8
	Pasteurised.....	6

The milk distributors licenced by this Authority are now all selling bottled milk only and much of this is processed and bottled by large companies and transported to the retailers for delivery.

Two pasteurising plants in the district hold licences granted by the Dorset County Council.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Number of Factories registered in the district.....	86
Number of Inspections made during the year.....	68

Factories Act, 1937. Part 1 of the Act.

<u>Premises.</u>	<u>NUMBER ON REGISTER.</u>	<u>INSPECTIONS.</u>
1. Factories in which no mechanical power is used.....	16	9
2. Factories in which mechanical power is used.....	70	59
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding outworkers' premises).....	<u>Nil</u> <u>86</u>	<u>Nil</u> <u>68</u>

Number of cases in which defects were found:-

<u>Particulars.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</u>
1. Want of cleanliness.....	1	1	Nil
2. Other offences against the Act.....	1	1	Nil

HOUSING

The detailed examination of all the 285 houses included in the Council's Slum Clearance programme under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was completed during the year and the Council were informed that the necessary action had been taken in all cases. The final assessment of these properties was as follows:-

1.	No. of Category 5 houses estimated.....	285
2.	No. re-classified.....	123
3.	No. of Demolition Orders made.....	30
4.	No. of Closing Orders made.....	10
5.	No. of Undertakings accepted	
	(a) for repair.....	79
	(b) for ultimate vacation.....	<u>43</u>
		<u>285</u>

HOUSING (Contd)

From the above figures it will be noted that since the original survey was completed, in 123 cases circumstances had changed to such a degree as to enable the properties to be placed in a higher category. Subsequently a start was made on the work of examining all properties of a pre-war rateable value of less than £10 (other than those included in the above) pursuant to Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1957, and in accordance with the general recommendations of the Hobhouse Report. This programme is still in its infancy but it is already quite obvious that many of the properties are sub-standard in varying degrees. In all cases the necessary action is being taken to remedy the defects, and where it is felt that the house in question is one to which the terms of the Improvement Grants could be applied this is being brought to the attention of the owner.

At the end of the year repercussions of the Rent Act, 1957, were observed, and a total of 11 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were dealt with. The Housing Manager states that the general demand for housing accommodation in a large proportion of the District has been met, but in the Urban areas of Ferndown, Colehill, and Corfe Mullen, there is still a waiting list for accommodation, comprised mainly of younger families in rooms.

During the year 63 applications for Improvement Grants were received in respect of 71 dwellings involving a total expenditure of £20,773. This represents an average expenditure of £292 per dwelling.

1.	The number of houses which on inspection were considered to be not in all respects fit for human habitation.....	75
2.	The number of houses the defects in which were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.....	33
3.	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to (a) the serving of notices requiring the execution of works or (b) the making of demolition or closing orders.....	35
4.	The number of notices served requiring the execution of works.....	40
5.	The number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.....	7
6.	The number of demolition orders made.....	12
7.	The number of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under subsection (2) of section eleven of the Housing Act, 1936.....	31
8.	The number of houses demolished.....	12

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION
OF FOOD.

Although there was a considerable increase in the numbers of all types of animals slaughtered at Uddens Abattoir, the two Inspectors were able to cope and maintain 100% inspection. The value of this service is emphasised by the fact that the Inspectors have found it necessary, upon occasions, to reject meat imported from other areas, that are for various reasons, unable to offer 100% inspection facilities.

It is disturbing to have to report that no legislation has as yet been provided to satisfactorily control the disposal of condemned meat. In the light of the speed with which various enactments dealing with Slaughterhouses were produced, after 1954, added to the fact that another Slaughterhouse Act is on the way, the continued delay in dealing with this dangerous situation is difficult to understand. Numbers of "reactors" have been sent to the Abattoir from Hampshire and it seems as though a similar situation will arise in Dorset in 1958, and one cannot view the possible arising of quantities of tuberculous meat, in these circumstances, with equanimity. It is to be hoped that the latest Slaughterhouse Bill will include some provisions dealing with the methods of disposal of condemned meat.

This Bill which emerged early in November would seem to be designed to secure a higher standard of construction in both new and existing premises, but the proposal to nullify any resolution such as was passed by this Council, restricting the number of licences, is hardly conducive to securing adequate inspection of carcasses - as the major stumbling block to this highly essential requirement is the fact that there are not enough men to do the job. Moreover, from this Council's point of view, any proposal which may lead to a lessening of demand for use of the Public Abattoir, which after all, was built by the Government so as to provide adequate slaughtering facilities for the surrounding district, could tend to diminish its potential value.

The total weight of meat and offal condemned at the Abattoir amounted to 175,323 lbs. The numbers of bovine carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus Bovis was 87.

All cases of generalised or congenital tuberculosis arising from the County of Dorset were notified to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, and cases of Cysticercus Bovis notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the appropriate Local Authority from which the animal had come.

A start was made towards the end of the year with a number of routine inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, and it is encouraging to be able to report that the majority of the premises inspected complied with the Regulations. There remain a small number of food premises where a stimulant is needed to reach a satisfactory state, but generally so far as premises are concerned, much has been accomplished without any necessity, up to the present, to invoke the legal force of the Regulations.

There can be no doubt but that the last two years have seen a vast improvement in the accepted standards both as regards food handlers and also the premises from which food is sold.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD (Contd.)

Liaison with local food traders was continued during the year and the whole of the food condemned was voluntarily surrendered:-

11 lbs. Lobster
2 tins Ham
2 tins Danish Pork
4 tins Corned Beef
381 tins Miscellaneous goods

were surrendered and disposed of as unfit for human consumption.

ICE-CREAM

The number of premises registered has increased from 70 - 75.

310 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory with the following results:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Grade 1.</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Alderholt.	10	-	-	-	10
Chalbury.	2	1	-	-	3
Colehill.	18	-	-	-	18
Corfe Mullen.	28	-	-	-	28
Cranborne.	9	2	-	-	11
Gussage All Saints.	3	1	-	-	4
Hampreston.	81	-	-	-	81
Winton Martell.	4	-	-	-	4
Holt.	5	-	-	-	5
Horton.	5	-	-	-	5
Pamphill.	1	-	-	-	1
Shapwick.	2	-	-	-	2
Sixpenny Handley.	5	-	-	-	5
Sturminster Marshall.	20	2	-	-	22
Verwood.	39	4	2	1	46
West Moors.	36	-	-	-	36
West Parley.	16	-	-	-	16
Witchampton.	6	2	-	-	8
Woodlands.	5	-	-	-	5
<u>TOTALS.....</u>	295	12	2	1	310

CARCASES INSPECTED.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
Number Killed.	5615	1471	4120	15079	9498	Nil
Number Inspected.	5615	1471	4120	15079	9498	Nil
<u>All diseases</u> <u>except Tubercul-</u> <u>osis and</u> <u>Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole Carcasses condemned.....	8	56	54	33	207	Nil
<u>Carcasses of which</u> <u>some part or organ</u> <u>was condemned.</u>	2189	740	16	594	1304	Nil
<u>Tuberculosis</u> <u>only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.....	21	32	1	-	3	Nil
<u>Carcasses of which</u> <u>some part or</u> <u>organ was condemned.</u>	307	219	1	-	125	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
<u>Carcasses of which</u> <u>some part or</u> <u>organ was</u> <u>condemned.</u>	50	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Carcasses submitted</u> <u>to treatment by</u> <u>refrigeration.</u>	31	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

<u>Parish</u>	<u>MILK SAMPLES</u> <u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alderholt.	3	-	3
Colchill.	4	-	4
Hampreston.	11	-	11
Sixpenny Handley.	4	-	4
Verwood.	6	-	6
West Moors.	3	-	3

WATER SUPPLIES.

PRIVATE

PARISH	Class 1.	2.	3.	4.	TOTAL
Colehill.	2	2	3	2	9
Corfe Mullen.	2	-	1	1	4
Chalbury.	-	-	-	1	1
Cranborne.	9	-	-	-	9
Gussage All Saints.	-	-	1	2	3
Hinton Martell.	-	-	-	1	1
Holt.	3	-	-	1	4
Shapwick.	1	-	-	2	3
Sixpenny Handley.	-	-	-	1	1
Sturminster Marshall.	2	-	-	11	13
Verwood.	6	-	10	10	26
West Moors.	-	-	-	2	2
West Parley.	1	-	-	-	1
Wimborne St. Giles.	5	-	2	16	23
TOTALS.....	31	2	17	50	100

PUBLIC

Alderholt.	6	-	-	-	6
Colehill.	2	-	-	-	2
Corfe Mullen.	4	-	-	-	4
Chalbury.	4	-	-	-	4
Cranborne.	7	-	-	-	7
Crichel.	3	-	-	-	3
Edmondsham.	3	-	-	-	3
Gussage All Saints.	4	-	-	-	4
Gussage St. Michael.	5	-	-	-	5
Hampreston.	4	-	-	-	4
Hinton Martell.	2	-	-	-	2
Holt.	3	-	-	-	3
Horton.	51	-	-	-	51
Cont. overleaf.	98	-	-	-	98

WATER SUPPLIES - Cont.

PARISH.	Class 1.	2.	3.	4.	TOTAL
Brought forward.....	98	-	-	-	98
Pamphill.	2	-	-	-	2
Pentridge.	3	-	-	-	3
Shapwick.	4	-	-	-	4
Sixpenny Handley.	5	-	-	-	5
Sturminster Marshall.	4	-	-	-	4
Verwood.	4	-	-	-	4
West Moors.	2	-	-	-	2
West Parley.	1	-	-	-	1
Wimborne St. Giles.	4	-	-	-	4
Witchampton.	2	-	-	2	2
Woodlands.	3	-	-	-	3
TOTALS.....	132	-	-	-	132

TYPE OF VERMIN <u>Rats.</u>	RODENT CONTROL				TOTAL
	<u>Council Premises.</u>	<u>Private Premises.</u>	<u>Business Premises.</u>	<u>Agricultural Premises.</u>	
Total number of visits made by Staff.....	4	1930	350	127	2411
Total number of premises inspected:-					
(a) on complaint....	2	150	70	16	238
(b) on survey.....	-	2080	420	143	2643
Total number of premises found infested:-					
(a) on complaint....	2	160	50	-	212
(b) on survey.....	2	250	40	29	321
Number of premises treated.....	2	113	29	16	160
Number of premises cleared.....	1	98	19	9	127
Re-treated and cleared.	-	26	15	8	49
Number of pre-baits laid.	530	7036	2020	810	10,396
Number of poison baits laid.	25	199	60	40	324
Number of post baits laid.	80	200	110	50	440
Number of instances where other methods used.	Warferin.	2500	1379	210	4089
Estimated number of rats destroyed.....	210	960	394	140	1704
Number of bodies of rats recovered.....	70	520	198	50	638
<u>MICE</u>					
Number of complaints received.....	-	20	16	-	36
Number of premises treated.....	-	20	10	-	30
Number of premises cleared.....	-	19	10	-	29



